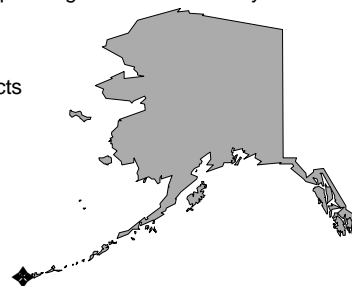


Size: 76,800 acres
Mission: Provided services and materials to support aviation activities and operating forces of the Navy
HRS Score: 51.37; placed on NPL in May 1994
IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement signed in November 1993
Contaminants: UXO, heavy metals, PCBs, VOCs, pesticides, and petroleum products
Media Affected: Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: \$128.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$88.8 million (FY2006)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2000



Adak, Alaska

Restoration Background

In September 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of Adak Naval Air Facility. Operational Naval forces departed the island on April 1, 1997, and command functions were assumed by the Engineering Field Activity Northwest. The installation closed in September 1997.

In FY86, an Initial Assessment Study identified 32 sites at the installation. Site types include landfills, unexploded ordnance (UXO) areas, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spill sites that have released contaminants into groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediment. Twenty sites were recommended for further investigation. Beginning in FY88, RCRA Facility Assessments were conducted that identified 76 solid waste management units (SWMUs), 73 of which are being managed as CERCLA sites under the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) signed in 1993.

From FY90 to FY95, Interim Actions included disposal of PCB-contaminated water and sludge; bioremediation of 4,500 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil; removal of approximately 30 underground and aboveground storage tanks and associated pipelines; and excavation, removal, and disposal of leaking incendiary (napalm) and cluster bombs. All petroleum-contaminated sites are being evaluated through the cooperative assessment and decision-making approach pursued by the Navy and the State of Alaska.

An interim Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in FY95 for two landfills. In FY96, the installation completed fieldwork for the basewide Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and final evaluation reports for 10 SWMUs. Removal Actions and Interim Remedial Actions were completed for a number of SWMUs.

In FY97, the installation completed a Tier Assessment to Risk Assessment at petroleum sites and continued petroleum recovery at SWMU 17. Remedial Design (RD) work was initiated for the areas surrounding SWMU 17. SWMUs 19 and 25 were closed, and a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action at SWMUs 16, 16A, and 67 and a Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) at SWMU 27 were completed. Corrective actions at abandoned landfill sites were completed.

The installation completed a community relations plan in early FY90 and revised the plan in FY95. In FY92, it formed a technical review committee, which was converted to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in January 1996. During FY97, a Local Redevelopment Authority and a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) were established. The BCT includes representatives from the Navy, EPA, the State of Alaska, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The BCT developed a draft BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP), which was signed by representatives of the Navy, the State of Alaska, and EPA.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed RD and Remedial Action (RA) at SWMU 4, the South Davis Road Landfill. A TCRA at SWMU 27, the Lake Leonne Drum Disposal Area, also was completed. The Navy received letters from EPA stating that no further action is required for these sites. Additional sampling to determine the volume of contaminated sediment was performed at SWMU 17.

Operable Unit (OU) B was formed to address UXO issues. The installation completed clearing a WW II minefield at SWMU 2. Investigations concerning UXO in downtown Adak were completed. The data gathered during these investigations are

expected to result in a finding of suitability to transfer for this area, which is the primary area targeted for reuse. Investigations of other potential minefield locations were initiated. The Navy proposed, and received approval for, an investigative technique for minefields that will reduce the time and cost associated with determining risk for these areas.

The Navy also developed a proposal for biological monitoring of marine ecosystems, drawing on the expertise of biologists with extensive experience in assessing Aleutian Island ecosystems. Previous monitoring performed by the Navy in cooperation with these biologists disproved any linkage between contaminants at Adak and recent sea otter population declines.

The RAB generally meets monthly. The BCT participated in negotiations with the Navy, EPA, and the State of Alaska to negotiate cleanup levels for Sweeper Creek estuary as part of the SWMU 17 RD process; developed a comprehensive long-term monitoring plan; established schedules for completing work at OU B; and developed a Proposed Plan and draft ROD for OU A.

Plan of Action

- Finalize ROD for OU A and receive regulatory agency signatures in FY99
- Obtain approval from DoD, EPA, and the State of Alaska for UXO investigations
- Initiate comprehensive monitoring plan for OU A and UXO investigations for remaining OU B sites in FY99
- Complete RD and RA at SWMU 17 in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

